
The Goldfields of Larder Lake,

*60 Miles North of Cobalt
11 Miles from the Railway*

CANADA MINES LIMITED

41-45 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO, ONT.

Branch Office at Larder Lake
NEW ONTARIO



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THE GOLDFIELDS OF LARDER LAKE

60 MILES NORTH
OF COBALT

ELEVEN MILES FROM THE RAILWAY



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NEW ONTARIO



HEAD OFFICE CANADA MINES, LIMITED, ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

852133

Canada Mines, Limited

Chartered by the Ontario Government

OFFICES

41-45 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario
and Larder Lake, New Ontario

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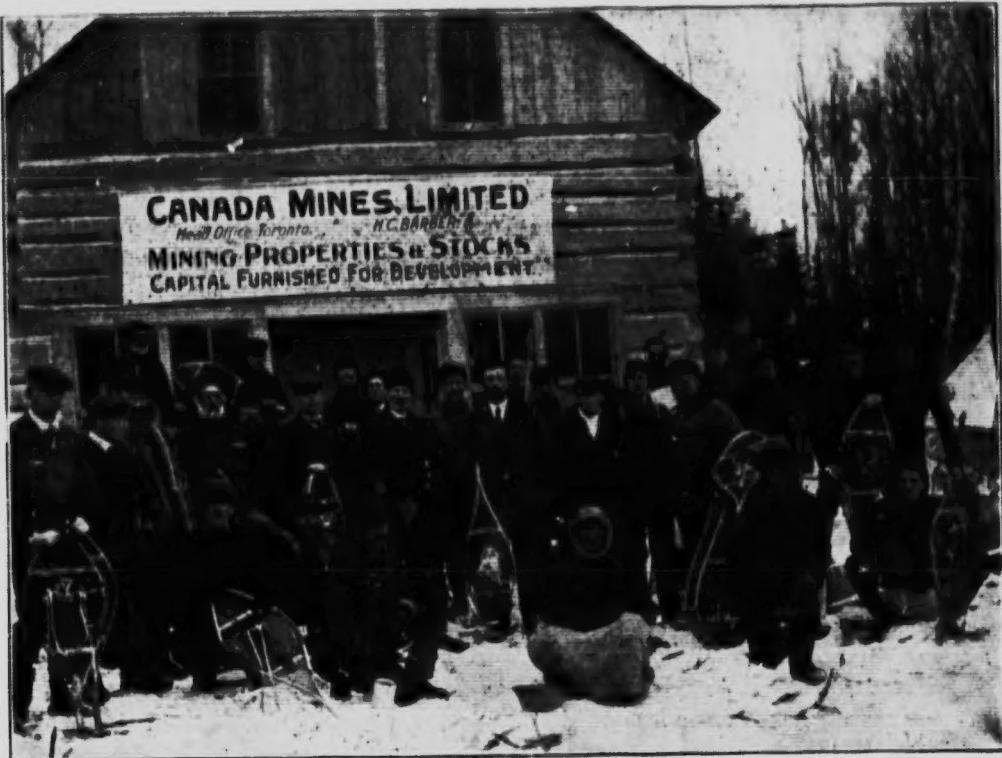
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EGGERTS & BROOKS, M.E.
New Liskeard and Larder

MANAGER

H. C. BARBER



Branch Office at Larder of Canada Mines, Limited, who were the first mining firm to establish offices there.

MR. DORRINS

C. H. BATTERSBY
CHARLES W. JOHNSON

H. F. YOUNG JOHN MARTIN H. C. BARBER

CHIEF'S WIFE

HOWARD WICKSTEED

MAJOR COOPER

CHIEF,
GRASSY LAKE INDIANS



The North Shore of Larder Lake. Taken last year before the rush.

PREFACE

I, the writer, may say that I am a practical mining man, having had experience in most of the mining fields of the world. I was one of the first in the Cobalt field, and the first man in Cobalt to do an active business in mining properties and stocks, also one of the first to exploit the Larder Lake gold fields, and the first one to establish an office and seat of operations there.

In the spring of 1906 my business had increased to such an extent that I found it necessary to open Toronto offices in addition to those I had already established in Cobalt. Soon after that my business had gained so much in magnitude that, following what seemed to me to be the next step to take under the circumstances, and at the earnest wish of some of my friends who desired to be associated with me, I obtained a Government charter for my business, to be conducted under the name of *Canada Mines, Limited.*

The successful record of what I have accomplished for our clients since then is clearly set forth in my weekly news-letter of the past year. I attribute the success that has accompanied myself and following to the fact that I am a practical mining man rather than a broker, and that my aim and object has never been or will be the mere selling of stock, but has been and will be the profitable exploitation of the wonderful mineral wealth of Canada.

The business of the *Canada Mines, Limited.*, is to render faithful and efficient service to its clients in buying or selling, undertaking the management of and reporting upon mining properties in Canada, and in executing commissions for the sale and purchase of mining stocks.

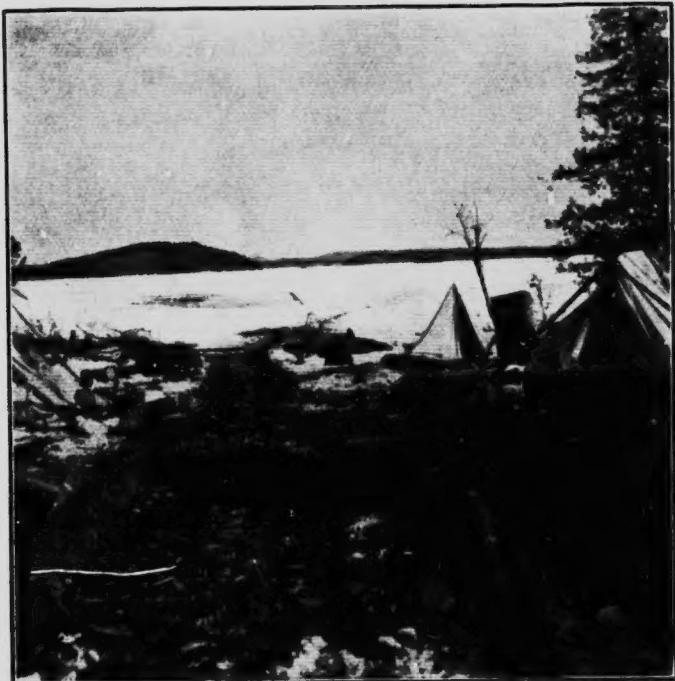
It is hardly necessary for me to say very much concerning my associates—the names of this Company's Directors on the opposite page speak for themselves. The services of the foremost mining engineers in Canada have been retained by the Company, and, in short, no stone has been left unturned to afford the public a really safe and responsible medium through which they may take profitable advantage of the mineral wealth now being opened up in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

H. C. BARBER,
Managing Director *Canada Mines Limited.*

April 2, 1907.

In writing this little book regarding the gold fields of Larder Lake I have striven to be as accurate as possible and have taken every means in my power to afford reliable information. Particulars concerning properties that I have not personally visited have been secured from the most trustworthy sources at my command—from intimate friends operating in the field—and while I cannot be responsible for every detail of the mass of information contained herein, in future issues and in my lengthy newsletters, etc., our clients may rely upon me to present nothing which appears to me to be in the least doubtful. Revised editions, containing further information, will be issued as often as possible.



This is how Larder City began.

First the name.. Where does it come from?

Mr. Chas. A. Bramble, Editor of *The Canadian Mining Review*, has the honor of being the man who named the now famous lake.

In the summer of 1901, he, guided by the Indians John Wabie and his son, canoed up the Blanche River on a fishing trip. They reached to where now Tomstown is, and then John started to get scruples. The water was too low, he said, to go where it had been intended to, and if it had to be done it would mean many miles of portage. Now, portaging is not a pleasant task, at least not for a white man, so Mr. Bramble wisely gave in and asked John where then they could go fishing, whereupon

John's advice was to turn to "Tegousiewabie." The canoe was turned, and it was soon proven that John had been right, for there proved to be magnificent fishing there. Asked what "Tegousiewabie" meant, John



The rush to Larder is on in earnest. I took both pictures from the town site on March 28.



responded: "Place where we get our grub. Indian no grub he go to Tegousiewabie, plenty there." Evidently it was the Indians' larder, and so Mr. Bramble named it. The Geographical Board, and later on the Depart-

ment of the Interior, accepted Mr. Bramble's sketch map, also his suggestion as to a name for the new lake, and thus it came to be named "Larder Lake."

Larder Lake is situated only 60 miles north of Cobalt, and about 11 miles east of the Government-owned Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, from which there is little doubt a branch line will be built in to Larder this year. As Cobalt is but a night's travel from Toronto, it will at once be seen that the new gold field is within exceptionally easy reach, very different from the position of most other rich fields.

The favorite route, and the one I took last week, is by train to Toms-town, 36 miles north of Cobalt, and thence about 24 miles north to Larder by sleigh. There are at present from 25 to 35 teams, and from 150 to 200



The Temiskaming Telephone Co. are building a line into Larder, which will connect with Cobalt, Haileybury, Liskeard, Latchford, Charlton, Tom's Town and Englehart.

newcomers arriving daily at Larder Lake, around the shores of which are camped fully 4,000 prospectors and those engaged in development work. At the southwest of the lake a town has arisen with a population of about 1,500, and increasing most rapidly. Numerous stores and boarding-houses are in full swing, hotels are in course of erection and immense consignments for new and large stores are arriving daily. On my return from the lake last week I passed a steamboat belonging to the Northern Ontario Navigation Co. which had been taken to pieces and was being hauled to the

lake over the snow. It will be ready to launch as soon as the ice breaks up, which will be very shortly now. Very soon, and probably within thirty days, a Canadian chartered bank will have a branch established at Larder City. The Fitzpatrick Bros. have applied to the Government for a charter for an electric transportation company and have already started work preliminary to the immediate building of an electric line to traverse the shore of the lake, connecting with the town of Larder, and the future terminus of a branch of the T. & N. O. Railway, the preliminary survey for which has been completed. The Temiskaming Telephone Company are beginning work immediately on a line to connect Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard and Tomstown with Larder so that very shortly now it will be



JACK WILSON CHARLES W. JOHNSON
H. C. BARFER JOHN MARTIN SENATOR L. V. ULREY MAJOR COOPER H. F. YOUNG

possible by using the telegraph wire to New Liskeard and the telephone wire to Larder to transmit quick-time messages to the new camp from anywhere.

Excellent timber and an abundance of good water are on every side. The climate is good and particularly bracing, and the winters no colder than those of Winnipeg.

As in the case of all Ontario mining camps, there is an absence of the disorderly element, gambling, etc., particularly refreshing to comers from other fields.

In short, the conditions are such that there is nothing to deter the economical and peaceful exploitation of this field, which for early promise compares very favorably with the most famous and wealth-producing gold fields of the world.

In conversing with the numerous prospectors entering the field I find that even now, with the rush only just beginning and several feet of snow on the ground, many of them are from fields as far away as the Pacific Coast, Australia and Africa, and they all speak of having sent word home for their friends to follow on. With the advent of spring there is little doubt the rush will be immense and from every part of the world, and that a booming city and tens of thousands of prospectors will be making the shores of Larder Lake ring. That the town of Larder will become of considerable importance and a distributing centre for a very



Wholesale and Retail Store of Messrs. McLaughlin, Guilfoyle & Co.

large area is certain, for from it boats can serve the entire coast line of the lake, in length the best part of 100 miles, and along the entire line of which valuable discoveries have been made. It is also perhaps not generally known that one can take the water route from Larder to the gold and silver fields of Abitibi with but three or four short portages to make.

So much for the name of the district, its location, the route there, and so forth.

Now for the motive behind it all. It is gold—free milling gold—and old Tournenie, the Indian chief, whose hunting grounds the shores of Larder Lake were until the advent of the white man a year ago, has the

honor of being the first discoverer. The story runs that for many years past the chief was well known in the northern settlements, where he indulged his love for fire-water, purchasing the same with beautiful samples of quartz in which the yellow metal was richly visible. Try as they would—and many tried—none could, by fair means or foul, discover the source of old Tournenie's gold. Nothing could tempt him to make it known, for full well he knew that the coming of the white man would be the ruination of his tribe's hunting grounds, famous among his people for the exceptionally fine game—moose, deer, furred and feathered game of many kinds, and the lake itself teeming with fish. Then, not many miles south, the wonderful silver mines of Cobalt were discovered, and the dreaded white men began to pour in from the four quarters of the globe. Some-



thing had to be done quickly, for the game was disappearing and prospectors nearing the lake. In his golden journeys south he had picked up something concerning the necessity of a miner's license, the locating of a claim, etc., in order to have and to hold the yellow metal the white men prized so strangely. So he hied him off to the nearest recorder's office and got him the necessary license—\$10.00 it cost him, but a specimen as big as his finger raised that quickly. Then behold him the proud possessor of a mining claim, the great value of which, however, he little understood. Eventually the claim passed into the hands of Messrs. Sinclair and Smith, of New Liskeard, and they in turn sold out to the Larder Lake Proprietary Goldfields, Limited.

The gold is free milling and is contained in quartz veins and dykes of from one to many hundred feet in width. So far several hundred veins showing no visible gold, but assaying from \$8.00 to hundreds of dollars per ton, and perhaps 25 to 30 veins in which the yellow metal "sticks out" have been proved. I speak of what I have learned by personally visiting the field, by the employment of different reliable engineers, by private information afforded me by intimate friends operating their own mines, and by the development of the claims I am opening up myself. I write this since my last trip to the field, and as I read this amid the staid surroundings of old Toronto it really seems too good to be true. I know, however, that I have only to make the short journey north again to verify



to my satisfaction what I am describing to you in a calm and conservative way. Such values are certainly sensational when it is considered that the field is so accessible and that there is abundance of cheap wood, water and labor, under which conditions free milling ore running but \$5.00 to the ton is a big thing, for with such large bodies of ore the cost of mining and milling should not exceed \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton.

In the case of the famous "Granby," the "Homestake," the "Alaska-Treadwell," the mines of the African "Rand," and many others, while far distant from cheap labor and other important factors with which the Larder Lake field is so fortunately favored, have paid hundreds of millions of dollars in dividends on ore assaying less than \$5.00 to the ton and in some cases less than \$3.00.

The formation of the field is a porphyritic schist, quartz, diorite and slate. There can be none better. Many of the veins, or, more properly speaking, reefs or dykes are of great width and present stupendous bodies of ore. For instance, outercropping on some of the 37 claims held by the Larder Lake Proprietary Goldfields, Limited, is an immense quartz dyke or series of veins, some 400 feet wide, numerous assays of which indicate averages of from \$15.00 to \$40.00 to the ton. On another of their claims exists a reef from 20 to 30 feet wide. From across the full width of this numerous pieces of ore, weighing in all 240 lbs., were taken (not picked samples, for no visible gold was in evidence), and the rock was ground up together, sifted, quartered, re-quartered, assayed and returned up to



On the road to Larder. Supplies for the Proprietary Company.

\$72.00 to the ton. Other smaller samples have assayed far higher—thousands of dollars to the ton—but the above average assay is big enough.

On a block of twelve claims located adjoining Malone Lake (shown on the map accompanying this book) there can be seen very fine showings of visible gold.

On the five claims known as the Addison-Lowden-Kerr property a number of well-defined quartz veins have been shown up in which visible gold is in evidence.

On the seven Reddick claims, at the northeast extremity of the lake, there are a number of veins showing visible gold, and numerous others bearing high values. Numerous assays have been taken running from \$122 to \$2,000 to the ton.

A considerable force of men are at work at Barnard's Point, and there are some excellent showings and good values. When returning from Larder I passed a 25-horse-power boiler, steam drills, and hoist, in charge of Mr. Macdonald, and on their way to the Point. I also saw the



A Sign well-known in the Northern Country.

stamp mill, 60,000 feet of lumber, ten tons of dynamite, and other supplies on their way to the Larder Lake Proprietary, who have 26 teams at work hauling the goods by sleigh from Tom's Town.

The Timmins Bros., of the famous La Rose mine at Cobalt, are also sending in machinery to their properties north of Larder.

The Tighe Bros. are operating a number of claims on the townsite of Larder City and from what I saw there they should prove very valuable.

George Taylor, of New Liskeard, who has established a large hardware store at Larder, is opening up some large bodies of ore and is doing considerable work. Visible gold is in evidence.

On the Enright-Allen claims, opposite Larder City, there appears to be a big low grade proposition of magnitude. Work is being prosecuted vigorously.

John Martin, the genial boniface of Cobalt, is interested in eleven claims on which very valuable showings have been opened up. The majority of them are just north of Malone Lake. Visible gold appears on the surface and numerous assays of quartz veins, ranging from one to three feet in width, give results of from \$80.00 to \$300.00 to the ton.

On one of the Larder Lake Proprietary claims, where a rapid stream cuts through a dyke showing gold, the yellow metal can be freely panned from the alluvial or "placer" deposits. It is my opinion that just as soon as the spring break-up is over valuable placer grounds will be discovered. Such discoveries would undoubtedly cause a rush even greater than that of the Klondike. All the *causes* of placer gold, such as free and visible gold in the rock; and the extreme changes of temperature, rapid streams and rapids by which such gold is disintegrated from the rock exist, and the logical conclusion is that the *effect*, in the form of rich placer grounds, must follow.

Where the veins, reefs and dykes are concerned the great, the paramount, question is, of course—Will the values continue with depth? Well, it is the general experience in all mining fields that gold values continue with depth (and indeed very often greatly increase) unless they are "pockety" or "patchy." Possibly the sensational assays of many thousands of dollars to the ton are from patches in the Larder Lake field, but this I am prepared to vouch for, that numerous veins or reefs show from average assays to contain from \$10.00 to \$100.00 a ton—and that is a big thing, a very big thing indeed, and more than enough to satisfy any sane man in search of wealth by mining.

From what I have learned on the ground, had assayed by my own engineers, and taken every possible means to verify and prove before parting with my good money, I feel safely assured that this field will produce very many millions, and that those getting in right, and now at the beginning, will reap a big thing.

It will pay any man with \$10,000 or more to invest to visit the field and see for himself. I'll guarantee that on his return he'll use bigger and more enthusiastic adjectives than I dare to pen. The trip is short and easy, and including a week's stay at Larder, can be done from any eastern point for about \$125.00. The facilities of my branch at Larder, and the courtesy and aid of my manager and staff there are welcome to any one of our clients or correspondents.

To those who cannot make the trip I would utter a few words of warning. Before the snow fell last fall, covering almost everything, about

three hundred claims had been located and registered. Since then nearly 3,000 more have been located. In the parlance of the northern country the great majority of these latter claims are "snow stakings." It is doubtful as to what is beneath the snow covering them for many feet. It is even doubtful if many of them are properly located. They can be bought for a few hundred dollars each. Numerous companies are being organized in connection with the Larder Lake gold fields, and I'm afraid that unscrupulous promoters will surely seize the cheap (to them) opportunity of these "snow stakings" to form companies, the stock of which will take the form of the prolific "wild-cat."

So be sure you don't get up against any "snow-stakings"!

Also remember that the operation of Larder Lake mines will require more capital than in the case of Cobalt, where, when silver is struck, all that is needed is labor, a hoist, and sacks in which the ore may be shipped. At Larder Lake much more machinery in the way of stamp mills and higher class labor is necessary.

So when investing in Larder Lake companies also remember that the men behind the company must be strong enough to secure fully sufficient capital.

By taking heed of the above you will surely save losses. By using some judgment and getting in at the beginning the chances are that you will make no mistake.

I shall endeavor to keep you reliably informed through the medium of my special letters, and shall be most pleased to render all aid and information in my power to those interested.

Following are some cuttings from the Toronto daily papers which may interest you.

ASSAYS OVER \$7,000.00 PER TON

Jan. 8.—“The first large transaction involving Larder Lake gold property is in process of negotiation, and the company which will be the issue will probably be capitalized at \$3,000,000. The syndicate has acquired 2,000 acres lying north of Larder Lake, and comprises forty claims. The claims run along from east to west, a distance of seven miles, which is said to be the proven length of the field. The proven width is said to be three miles. The new interest will have control of all the original discoveries. In this connection it is interesting to note the figures resulting from the assay of samples of Larder Lake ore, made by Thos. Heys & Son, consulting chemists, of Toronto. These samples assayed \$7,701.02 to the ton, and also carried 19 ounces of silver. Larder Lake gold is found in reefs of six or seven veins, which are well defined. Ore taken from these veins, in which the gold is invisible, assay from \$10 to \$30 to the ton. Gold that carries \$5 to the ton will pay.

“Mr. H. C. Barber has now in his possession the first accurate blue print of the lake and district. The lake is 65 miles north of Cobalt and twelve miles from the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Mr. Barber, who will probably underwrite the stock of the prospective company, states that the feature of the Larder Lake district is the vast quantity of paying ore in sight.”

—Toronto Globe.

A BONANZA FOR \$1,500

Jan. 22.—A happy man is Dick Zahalan, says *The Temiskaming Herald*, as the result of an assay last week from a recently secured claim at Larder Lake. The assay totals the sensational figures of \$1,554.52 per ton in gold and silver, of which \$1,549.44 is gold and \$4.08 is silver. Mr. Zahalan has two

claims from which he has a number of assays, running from \$5 up to the figures named. The claims were staked by Harry Brake and Frank Hole at a cost to Mr. Zahalan, he says, of about \$1,500.—*Toronto Globe*.

NEARLY ALL THE VEINS

CARRY GOLD

Standard Oil Buying

Jan. 24.—“On a claim staked along the shore, the prospectors in tearing off the moss from the face of a cliff 60 feet high, struck a number of veins in which the free gold was found to be deposited in little nuggets the size of beans. On further investigation it also showed up from top to bottom in little leaf-like forms. Small bags of free gold bearing quartz samples have been brought from the field by numerous prospectors. The Standard Oil Company have had their agents in the district making good substantial offers for claims. A Buffalo company sent a man in with equipment and miners to do development work last week. A townsite has been surveyed out and a big launch is being taken in by Jack Wilson to carry supplies for his new store. The T. & N. O. are expecting to run a spur line to the lake next spring.”—*Toronto News*.

SPECIMENS FROM LARDER SHOWING ENORMOUS VALUES IN GOLD CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

(Special to The Star) Cobalt, Jan. 25.

—“Silver and cobalt may stimulate the energies of the ordinary man to their seeking, but ‘gold’ is the magic word that fires the avarice within the soul and inspires the body to undergo extremes of toil and hardship in quest of its hiding place.

"Larder Lake is a locality vaguely fixed in the minds of those who have heard of it as being away in the northland, somewhere, in a general way north of Cobalt, and the word has gone forth that round about its shores the yellow metal has been found. So it is that to-day a thousand men are camped in its locality, each struggling through the snow and floundering over fallen timber, endeavoring to find some point of rock outcropping through the soil and snow upon which he may place his discovery post on land as yet unclaimed by any other, and so have a "claim" in Larder.

"The idea is gradually creeping through people's minds that there is really something substantial behind all this excitement. Specimens showing enormous values in free gold continue to arrive from the district, and the stories are all to the effect that something very good has been struck. A Kootenay prospector who went in with the first party that did any work there last fall, told your correspondent that the vein he worked upon was a good one and that the ore shows fair values. He then thought that the locality gave promise of making a mining camp. Since that time he has seen many fine specimens brought down from the district by others.

"Mining Recorder Smith at Haileybury says remarkably rich specimens have been shown him coming from Larder Lake.

"From what can be gathered of the district generally, it would appear that it holds possibilities of becoming an important mining camp." — *Toronto Star*.

EXPERIENCED PROSPECTOR FROM LARDER INTERVIEWED

Jan. 21.—"Thomas H. Brooks, who has been at the King Edward Hotel the

past week, has had a most adventurous career.

"He came to New Liskeard two years ago from Dawson City, having gone up there the year prior to the great Klondike rush up the Stikine River country. He was a member of the celebrated Pike expedition into the Cassiar and Omineca country. He is an old veteran — was a volunteer in the Fenian raid and Riel rebellion and carries a medal for services during those stirring times.

"On his way home from the Klondike two years ago he heard reports of the great mineral wealth of Northern New Ontario, and made up his mind to lose no time in making investigations for himself.

"The results have been entirely to his satisfaction. He has prospected through the townships of Boston and farther north, and is a firm believer in the great possibilities of the Larder Lake gold camp.

"It was to him that Dr. Reddick showed the first gold samples from the celebrated Reddick claim on Larder Lake, and he has been a Larder enthusiast ever since. He has made assays of the gold samples brought out by any number of prospecting parties. From one piece six inches square the result was 45 ounces to the ton in gold values, but in this sample there was no free gold.

"He describes the formation at Larder as being porphyrydikes, quartz and schists and says it should prove an excellent free milling proposition.

"From the Calverley and Margaret claims, and at the foot of the Reddick claims, gold has been panned in paying quantities, and several assays have been made for the Larder Lake Proprietary Goldfield, Limited, from 240 pounds of rock, where assays run from \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$8.00 to \$72 per ton. This sample came from a vein 18 feet wide, from one of the Smith lots.

"The attitude of the Toronto Board of Trade receives the hearty approval of

Mr. Brooks, as he believes the immense development of the country north of New Liskeard and the opening up of the new mining camps of the north should benefit the Toronto wholesaler, and says that a spur can easily be built from Swanson's Cut, on the T. & N. O. Railway, to Larder, the distance being only nine miles, and the country, though heavily timbered, is level, and railway construction will be comparatively cheap and easy.

"He is very optimistic and predicts that there will be a bigger stampede into Larder this spring than the Klondike ever witnessed."

"Many United States investors are eagerly embracing the opportunity now offered of getting in on the ground floor, and last week one party, according to Mr. Brooks, left New Liskeard, taking in with them one year's provisions for thirty."—*Toronto World*.

PROSPECTORS MAKE FIND FIRST DAY OUT

Visible Gold on the Surface

Cobalt, Feb. 16.—"Considering the large numbers who have returned from Larder Lake, it is remarkable that so little should have leaked out about this wonderland of the north. The *News* correspondent was fortunate enough to get a talk with four men who had made a good strike, and were willing to talk about it. He found them in a comfortable shack on Cobalt Hill, well away from the danger of fire, which is the nightmare of all dwellers in the town. Gold could plainly be seen in the specimens of quartz on the table, and the correspondent was allowed to gloat over a nugget of free gold, the size of a pea, for a few seconds only. The party went out in the middle of January, two Montreal lads, Messrs. T. H. Kennedy, and M. Bergin, and two from London, Ont., Messrs. John and Harry Yates. They stayed out three weeks actively drilling, surveying and blasting, through the

coldest spell of the year, from 60 to 65 below zero. Mr. Kennedy, who was in the 1898 stampede to Alaska, was the spokesman of the party. He said that the best route is to travel by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to Ilion, and then follow the winter trail 15 miles to Larder Lake, taking everything on the back or toboggan.

"We started in there about the middle of January," he continued, "and on the first day struck quartz that looked very good to us. We moved right on to the ground, and hustled; we had to—they were all around us. Our claims are located three to three and a half miles west of Larder Lake and north of Victoria Creek. On our twelve lots of forty acres each, we followed six veins all close together. The largest was about four feet across, and if we found that many in the winter, with the snow on the ground, there are bound to be more found in the spring. The formation is porphyritic-schist, and if it extends over a large area I certainly predict a very large gold camp there. If the mother lode is not in the vicinity of our claims it is not very far away, and a lucky man may drop on it any day. We found the pure stuff ourselves; two discoveries of free gold on two different properties. Why, we got nuggets as big as pin's heads."

"Did you have any difficulty in selling?"

"Before we had finished recording our claims at Haileybury they were after us for a deal."

"Did you hear anything of a branch line?"

"Yes, it is said the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario will put in a branch from Englehart. It would be a good route, very little grading and no blasting. And buildings are going up in Englehart right along. Three banks are located there, and a \$40,000 hotel is building. It's a good level site, though foundations are hard to get, owing to the quicksand."

"How's the traveling?"

"It's very easy to get through the bush, as a fire went through there about thirty years ago, and left it very light timbered."

"How deep did you have to go before you struck the quartz?"

"It was right on the surface on the side of a ridge."

"What chance is there now for prospectors?"

"As good as ever. The formation runs right through the country and north, south, east and west there are lots of good claims."

Mr. Kennedy said the country was very like another Alaska at a less frigid temperature, a clear, cold country."—spring."—*Toronto News.*

THE GOLD NOT IN ISOLATED POCKETS, BUT IN RICH SEAMS OF QUARTZ

Jan. 29.—"The gold fields at Larder Lake were the subject of considerable talk in mining circles yesterday. Messrs. Thomas H. Brooks and E. G. Mayot, who are connected with the Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields Co., Limited, were in the city, and exhibited some samples of quartz which they had brought with them. Both men are experienced miners and prospectors, and they claim that the richness of the district to the far north will surprise the entire mining community in the spring. They are making arrangements for a small stamp mill, which will be put into operation as soon as possible. Mr. E. J. Dunn of Hamilton is another Larder Lake miner, who has come south for a few days, and is exhibiting some rich samples. All these men state most emphatically that the gold is not found in isolated pockets only, but rich seams of the quartz have been discovered. Development, they claim, is the only method by which their statements may be actually verified, but they are all anxious to have this

development commenced on a large scale as soon as the weather permits."
—*Toronto Globe.*

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS HUNDREDS OF FEET WIDE

Discoveries of Native Silver, Bismuth, Copper, Iron and Galena. A Veritable Treasure Land

Cobalt, Feb. 6.—(Special)—"Recent reports from Larder Lake announce that rich discoveries have been made at Victoria Creek, which runs into Grassy Lake, and was formerly known as a small branch of the Blanche River. Native silver, bismuth, copper, iron and galena have been discovered, and in a few places free gold. It is here that the Brunne and Bowery claims were staked early in November, and these were followed by Messrs. Hastings, Rush, Calderon, Bartle, Millar and others. Dick Zahalar, of the Grand Union Hotel, and W. F. Brunne have had assays made, which run very high in gold and silver. Veins and ledges varying between two and three hundred feet in width are claimed to have been located, and development work is being done this winter on some of the properties."
—*Toronto World.*

ASSAY OF \$6,700 TO THE TON

Feb. 15.—"Mr. J. T. Kearnins and Mr. Casselman, of Chesterville, who were in the city yesterday on mining business, were highly pleased over the result of an assay they had made of ore from a property in the Larder Lake district, owned by Mr. Kearnins and others, and which adjoins the well-known Dr. Reddick claim. Mr. Kearnins was one of the first of those who went into the Larder Lake territory.

He had some samples of ore brought to Toronto and assayed yesterday. It showed \$6,700 of gold to the ton, according to the assayer's official statement. Some silver was also found in it. Messrs. W. G. Barclay, Herman Hummel and W. J. Elliott are joint owners of the property with Mr. Kearns."—*Toronto Globe*.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO CONNECT LARDER WITH THE RAILWAY

Survey to Larder Lake. T. N. O. Commission Takes Action to Accommodate New Camp

Feb. 27.—"At a meeting of the Northern Ontario Railway Commission yesterday morning preliminary arrangements were made for making connection with the Larder Lake district. A surveying party consisting of five or six members is to be sent out by the Commission this week in charge of Chief Engineer McCarthy and Mining Engineer Cole. The distance between the present line of the T. N. O. and Larder Lake is between 14 and 17 miles and it is thought that a spur for conveying supplies into the camp during the coming summer will be constructed."—*Toronto World*.

FARMER TUMBLES OVER GOLD IN EIGHT PLACES

March 1.—"Russ Cryderman, an old-time Larder pioneer, says that last summer he met an old Ontario farmer up there who he thought knew about enough to suck eggs, but within three weeks of striking his first location the old hayseed had found free gold in eight places, a record that the best New Ontario prospector will find hard

to beat. On Dublin Bay, the site of the Tighe Syndicate, buildings and tents are being rushed. An enterprising Toronto firm has since Christmas taken in over two tons of merchandise and will have a large store in operation when the real spring boom starts."—*Toronto World*.

YET ANOTHER FIND

March 9.—"The find of gold reported from Larder Lake proves to be more valuable than at first announced.

"Edward Dobbins in charge of the Tighe Syndicate operations, has a gang of twenty men at work and as a result of the blasting in a four-foot trench, at a depth of less than two feet from the surface, in a well-defined quartz vein, he found an excellent sample of free gold in the shape of a heavy wire nearly an inch in length. The claim on which it was found is where the proposed City of Larder is being laid out by the surveyors of this syndicate."—*Toronto World*.

OPINION OF EXPERIENCED PROSPECTOR

Another Bonanza Unearthed

March 14.—"R. C. Frewen, of Cobalt, is an enthusiast on the possibilities of Larder Lake and surrounding country. He worked several years in Africa and spent six months in the West African gold mines, which have been called the 'White Man's Grave.' For the past eighteen months Mr. Frewen has been living in the Temiskaming district and has done a lot of prospecting in different parts of the camp. He has just returned from Larder and declares the formation there to be similar to the

Tarkwa Banket Gold Fields in West Africa. Unlike the Cobalt enrichments which occur in veins, the Larder values are found in reefs many feet wide."—

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO THE TON

"One of the most valuable discoveries made at Larder is one that was made last week by a prospector known as "Big Belanger," who is working on a claim about four miles north by west from the "Larder Lake Proprietary" properties. He found a 2-foot vein of black quartz and schist, having pure gold splashed through the entire width of the vein and the ore, knocked off any part of this vein, will, according to the opinion expressed by old gold miners, run up in the thousands of dollars per ton. Mr. Frewen has located at Larder a claim which in addition to good gold values, carries 70 ounces of silver to the ton."—*Toronto World*.

LARDER WILL BOOM

March 28.—"There is to be something doing the Larder Lake way. Mr. H. C. Barber, who created so pronounced an impression on the Cobalt field, has turned his energies to the gold deposits. He will open an office at Larder Lake and with telephone connections with the outside world will do business direct from the seat of operations to his office in Toronto. Mr. Barber is issuing a book on the gold fields."—*Temiskaming Herald*.

GOLD FINDS AT LARDER LAKE AS PLENTIFUL AS SILVER

From News Correspondent

Cobalt, March 16.—"Mr. Tilke, assayer of Cobalt, says that he has almost as much gold to assay as silver. The

other day a Frenchman named J. Lebram, brought in quartz obtained two and a half miles south of the southwest bay of Larder Lake, which assayed \$102 to the ton."—*Toronto News*.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

March 22.—"Mr. H. C. Barber has sent men to Larder Lake to open a branch office of the Canada Mines. Kirkpatrick Brothers have gone into the district and are laying out several hundred thousands of dollars in building an electric line twenty miles long, traversing the north end of the lake, and connecting with the new town and the terminus of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. The preliminary survey of this road is being completed. The Temiskaming Telephone Company is building a line into the district, and arrangements have been made with Mr. Barber by which part of his office will be used as an exchange. The Temiskaming Navigation Company, of New Liskeard, has sent a 72-foot steamboat north on Larder Lake, and it will be launched there as soon as the ice clears away. A chartered bank will probably be opened there in the near future.

PARTY FOR LARDER LAKE

"A party, comprising Senator Ulrey, of the Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields; Major Cooper, H. F. Young, C. W. Johnston, Murdoch McLeod, John Martin, Mr. H. C. Barber and several others, will leave on Saturday night for Cobalt. A site for a stamp mill will be selected near Larder Lake, and Mr. Barber has arranged to have some horses and rigs awaiting the party at Tom's Town, whence they will drive to their destination."—*Toronto World*.

\$5.00 PREDICTED FOR LARDER LAKE PROPRIETARY STOCK

March 24.—“A telegram from Senator Lew V. Ulrey, dated at Detroit, to a friend at the King Edward Hotel, announces that the senator leaves to-night for New Liskeard and Larder Lake in the interests of the Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Mines Company, Limited, in which he and Mr. J. F. Marskey are moving spirits. This is the first company to instal machinery in the new gold camp, and as they have added very largely to their acreage, and their properties were among the first located, some of them being staked only after months of careful prospecting, little surprise is felt at the success which has attended the promotion. There are many who predict that the stock in this company will be selling at \$5 before the summer is over.”

—*Toronto World.*

QUICKTRIP TO LARDER LAKE BY SENATOR ULREY

Visitor Enthused and Says the Camp will Witness a Record Boom

“ Senator Lew V. Ulrey has just returned from Larder Lake and is at present staying at the King Edward Hotel. He made a record trip to the great gold camp of Ontario’s northland.

“ The senator, who is most enthusiastic as to Larder’s possibilities, states there is a belt some 25 miles long and 17 miles wide that is practically all staked. Two thousand people are camped at the new town of Larder, or near it, and six thousand are scattered through the district.

Camp Will Boom

“ The senator predicts for this camp one of the greatest booms during 1907 that the world has ever seen. Among the many reasons for this prediction he says that there is an enormous acreage of mineral bearing land, an easy acces-

sibility to the camp and closeness to civilization.

“ From his conversations with good prospectors and mining engineers he believes that on the west side and the west-southwest and northwest of the lake more silver than gold will be found. Rich copper deposits have also been found in that part of the belt. As an illustration there is one tract 140 acres, which shows all the way from ten to twelve dollars per ton of gold and fifty dollars in silver. This property was being examined by Mr. M. Coxon when the senator was there. He is a practical man, a graduate of the School of Mines in Cornwall and spent eight years mining in South Africa, and he thinks that Larder is one of the most richly mineralized belts in the world.

Good Assays

“ Mr. Ulrey further says that on Monday of this week he saw a test made in W. J. Urquhart’s laboratory in New Liskeard, from a large quantity of Larder rock. The samples were selected by Mr. E. G. Burroughs from a number of Larder claims on the north shore of the lake, and a telegram was received at Toronto yesterday announcing that the assays on samples from properties known as ‘The Lucky Five’ and ‘Three,’ which lie directly west of Larder Lake, show values as follows: Gold, \$514.80 per ton; silver, \$149.10 per ton, and copper, \$116.64. To the north and northeast of Larder Lake and more particularly on the northeast arm of the lake, the values are gold instead of silver, and the senator says they run very high.

Likes Low Grade Ore

“ It is the low grade ore bodies that appeal to the senator by reason of their width. One of these is a vein over two hundred feet wide, from which twelve samples were taken and the assays ran from \$8.25 to \$122 in gold. Another vein 100 feet wide shows from \$8 to \$40 per ton.

Quick Trip

"The senator, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Barber, left Liskeard for Heaslip, and in their party were also Messrs. Young, Major Cooper, C. W. Johnson and John Martin. At this point they took sleighs for Tom's Town, had supper there and left at 9.30 last Monday night for Larder, by Jack Wilson's trail.

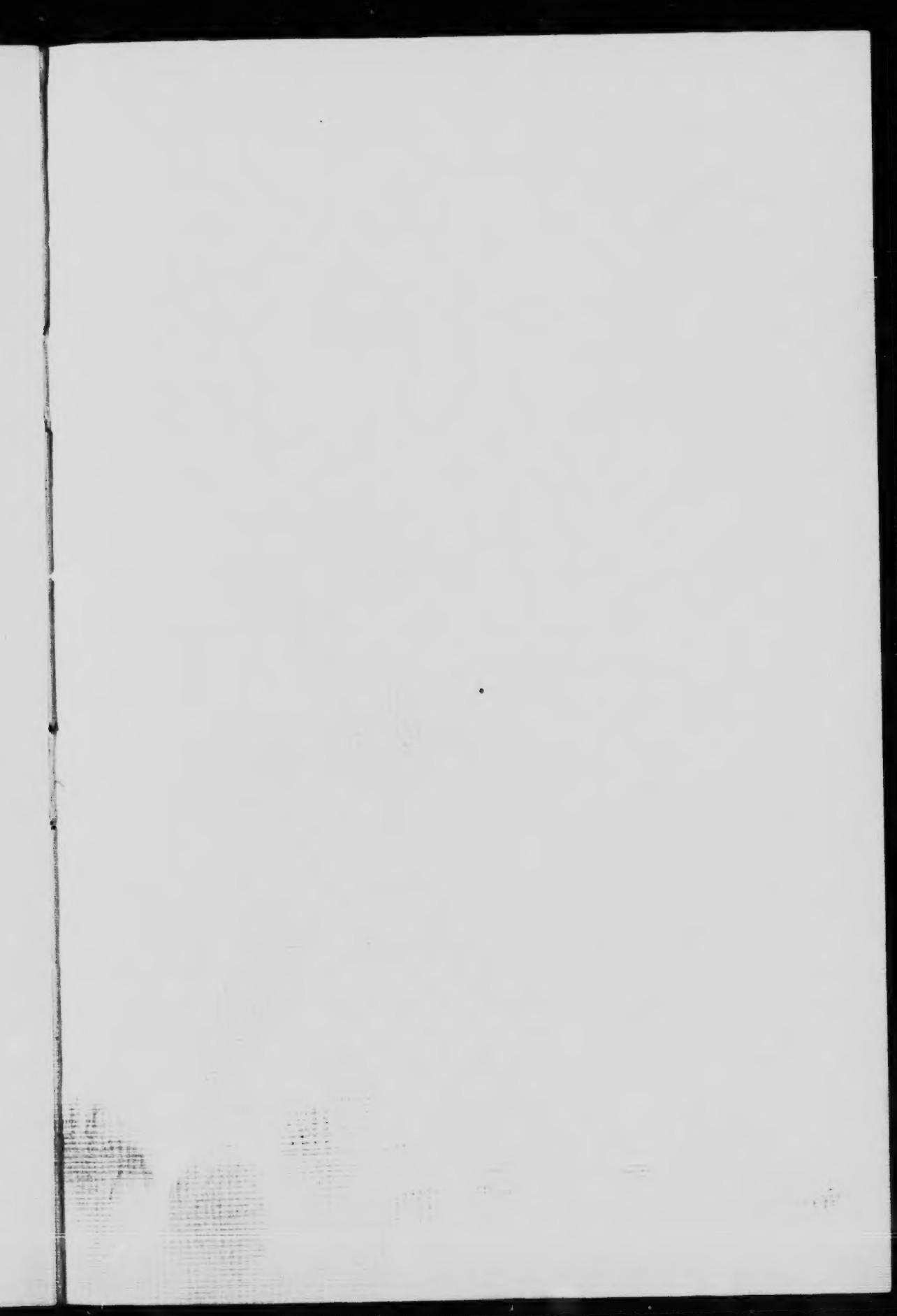
"Crossing the Blanche River on the ice it was seen that the \$4,000 government bridge was not yet completed. They got to Wilson's place on Wendigo Lake and went on from there to Wilson's Half-way House, arriving there at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, and left at 6 o'clock (three hours later) for Larder. They got to the great gold camp at 10 o'clock the same day, and spent that day examining properties and taking photographs. They also let the contracts for the erection of camp buildings on some of the properties of the Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields.

"Mr. Barber remained in Larder where he has opened an office, but the senator returned, leaving Larder at 5.30 that afternoon. He made the trip to

Liskeard by dawn of Wednesday, and on Thursday morning he was in Toronto, thanks to the new train service now in effect between Cobalt and this city.

"In room G at the King Edward Hotel yesterday a meeting of the stockholders of his company was held and the following directors were elected: Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, Dr. D. H. Piper, of London, P. Kirkegaard, M.E., of Deloro; Senator Ulrey, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; John F. Marskey, of Saginaw, Mich.; Col. A. N. Worthington, M.P., of Sherbrooke, Que., and F. B. Buck, of the same place and Chas. H. Waterous, of Brantford, and Herbert Lennox, M.L.A., of Toronto and Aurora. At a later meeting of the directors Col. Ryerson was elected president; Senator Ulrey is vice-president and Mr. Marskey, secretary-treasurer.

"Over one hundred of the stockholders were present and much enthusiasm prevailed. Work in the camp will be pushed with diligence and the company now have twenty-six teams employed in transporting supplies, lumber, dynamite, etc., to their new camp on the northeast arm of Larder Lake."—*Toronto World*.



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